

THE RIO NEWS.

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Belo Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central Railway, at 2:30 p.m. and 11:40 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petrópolis:

Trains leave the Praiaña pier at 7 a.m. (Sundays and holidays 7:30 a.m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petrópolis and beyond; also at 4 p.m. for Petrópolis, Sundays and holidays included. By land route passengers travel to Central Railway station by Sunday route 6:30 a.m. and 4 p.m., from São Francisco Xavier station (fare 10 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 7:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. From Petrópolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. daily. Sundays and holidays, included, for São Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to station on Central Railway (adjoining station) via Vila das Maruhas. The Barraça trains leave Petrópolis at 7:30 a.m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 3:30 p.m. for Mauá pier and Barraça for Praiaña. An additional Barraça train also leaves Petrópolis at 9 a.m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

Nova Friburgo:

Barra leaves station das Maruhas at 5:30 a.m. daily and returns on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santo Anna de Maruhas. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:30 p.m. daily, and at 6:30 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion trains leave Maruhas on Saturdays at 3:30 p.m. and return at 2:30 p.m., and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:30 a.m.

Coroado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, in Rio Janeiro, at 8 a.m. and 2:30 and 5:30 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santo Anna de Maruhas. Returning trains leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 1:30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, included, for São Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to station on Central Railway (adjoining station) via Vila das Maruhas. The Barraça trains leave Petrópolis at 7:30 a.m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 3:30 p.m. for Mauá pier and Barraça for Praiaña. An additional Barraça train also leaves Petrópolis at 9 a.m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the Hall of the British Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda. Baptisms and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

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Caixa 352.

IGREJA PRESBITERIANA DO RIAUACHELO.—No. 24, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Rio de Janeiro, Services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. ALVARENGA, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

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Miscellaneous.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.The *Journal* is still receiving news from Guayaquil of the revolution in Bolivia.

According to advices both from Santiago and Buenos Aires President Errazuriz intends to visit Buenos Aires after his conference with President Roca at Punta Arenas.

During the past year there were registered in No. 1 registration office, Valparaíso, 2,481 births, 357 marriages, and 2,215 deaths. But why not give me the returns from No. 2 and other offices?

A Guayaquil telegram of the 5th inst. reports that 2,000 revolutionists had been defeated at Sanconjas after four hours fighting losing 200 killed and 300 prisoners. Were there no wounded?

The high court of justice at Washington has condemned the government of Colombia to pay an indemnity of \$3,000 to the proprietors (U. S. citizens) of the *Panama Star* and *Herald* as compensation for the arbitrary suspension of that paper in 1897.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 26.

News from various sources indicate that the Bolivian revolution show that President Alonso has found the task of taking La Paz a little more difficult than he anticipated. He is said to have retired to Oruro, where he is fortifying the place against attack. Another one of his detachments is said to have been defeated, while, on the contrary, he has been joined by Ramon Gonzalez, formerly one of the revolutionists.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

There were 586 births (103 illegitimate), 125 marriages and 381 deaths in Montevideo during the month of December.

The salt bush which is being cultivated in the Botanical Gardens is now bearing seed in abundance. The first seed of this plant was brought from Australia. The plant is known as the *Atriplex semibaccata*, and was introduced here by General Roca two years ago. Its adoption in Argentina will be of immense service, as it grows well in the most barren parts and is splendid for fattening animals.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

The long-anticipated "collectivist" invasion of Uruguay came off last week, from the 1st to the 3rd. A small party of about 200 landed near Colonia, captured the village of Carmelo, and from there rambled off into the interior. Farther north there was another invasion on the 3rd. But the people failed to invade, and the revolutionary groups, represented by Julio Herrera, the most sordid knave that has oppressed Uruguay for years, had to surrender. A telegram of Sunday reports their defeat in the north and the capture of Tezanos and Isasmendi with their followers in the department of Mercedes.

There has been great excitement over the arrival, in the French steamer, of an Austrian named Andrés Camaggi, aged 22, who has the reputation of being a formidable anarchist and an accomplice in the assassination of the Empress of Austria. (We thought there were no accomplices in that crime.) Justly or not, he has been expelled from a number of European ports. In view of this undesirable reputation, the police would not allow him to land here, but sent him on to Buenos Aires. What will happen to him there we cannot say.—*Montevideo Times*, January 22. In all probability Camaggi will have to spend the rest of his days on that particular ship—unless some government will relent and let him land.The telegram referred to in the article we quote elsewhere from the *B. A. Standard* states that the London *Times* publishes a paragraph taken from a Welsh paper, in which it is announced that Messrs. Phillips and Lloyd have arrived in London as a delegation to petition the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, in the name of the Welsh colony at Chubut, to establish a British protectorate over that territory or to declare its independence, founding either resolution upon the occupation of Patagonia by the British in 1670. The delegates complain of the attitude of the Argentine authorities towards the colonists, and say that the authorities provoke conflicts and molest them; they also fear that on account of the military oppression the country will soon be turned into an Argentine Cuba! The delegates also say that the North Americans residing in that colony have decided on their part to send an analogous petition to the government of the United States.—*Montevideo Times*, January 26.The amount of crime pervading the republic just now is simply appalling and we do not hesitate to say that the extreme lenity with which juries and judges treat murderers is in great measure responsible. The law has no deterrent effect on the criminal instincts of certain classes, for its punishment is neither swift, sure nor efficacious. Apart from the murders committed in the capital this year, already five or six in number, not a day passes without bringing news of one or more terrible crimes from the interior. The latest was in a telegram yesterday from Durazno and is especially horrible. A widow lady named Primitiva Craigdale and her two small children were murdered by their own servant, a woman named Maria Martinez, who split open their heads with a hatchet while they were asleep in their beds. Fortunately the tribe murderer is already arrested but it remains to be seen whether she will receive the punishment due to so execrable a crime. The family, adds the telegram, were much appreciated in the neighborhood, where the affair has produced profound consternation. The name of Craigdale (we give it as spelt in the telegram) has an English appearance, though it is the first time we have seen it here. Perhaps some of our readers may know something about the unfortunate family.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 22.—The population of the city of Buenos Aires on Dec. 31st last was estimated at 765,744. In December there were 2,509 births, of which 391 were illegitimate. There were 574 marriages, 396 religious marriages, 1,280 deaths and 113 still-births: 5 British married, and their spouses were 2 Argentines, 1 British, 1 German and 1 Oriental; 3 British women married British, Argentine and German men respectively; 15 British died of which 2 were boys under 20, 4 bachelors over 20, 7 married men, 1 married woman, 1 widower; 18,618 people landed, 9,011 sailed from the port. Of the immigrants 6,240 were Italians, 3,239 Spanish, 502 Russians, 50 British, 14 American citizens. Over \$1,000,000 was spent in betting tickets at race-courses and \$100,000 at the ball-alley. Not many seem to have kept Christmas in British style, as during the whole month only 3,282 geese and 8,743 turkeys were eaten.—*Herald*, Buenos Aires.—At last a move is being made in the direction of canals. The ground is now being surveyed for a canal to be called the Grand Canal of the South. It will end either in the projected South Dock or in the River Matanzas, Rinchenelmo as it is called further down, above the Nore bridge. The high level will receive its water supply from the Lobos and Chil-Chil lagoons. The Lobos lagoon will be converted into a fine permanent lake, putting the town of Lobos into direct barge communication with Buenos Aires. Materials are already being got together for the work. The second section from Silao to Olavarria will receive its water supply from the river Flores, of which we heard a Southern railway man once deny the existence. A canal like this will be built, unless fixed out of existence, to compete with any railway for carrying heavy goods, which do not require very rapid delivery, such as machinery, timber, wool, building material and wheat. The great things to avoid are allowing railway companies to control canals or to make their bridges too low for barges to pass. Many of the cheap canals of Britain have been made useless by railway control and railway bridges, and some have even been converted into railways.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—A tourist who is making a trip through Neuquén along the new Neuquén railway says that at Chifló, which the railway has reached now, he met with a curious English family, a certain Dr. Trainwack, his wife and six children. The family do not live in an ordinary house. They live like gypsies in three large carts drawn by bullocks. One of the carts serves as the drawing-room and dining-room, and it contains a good piano. All the family are musicians, some playing the violin, others the violoncello, cornet, flute, guitar, etc. The other carts are used as bed-rooms. Judging from the description of the correspondent, their life must be exhilarating in the extreme, for they are always travelling through the camp like this, the father, who is a doctor, administering to the cases in the villages through which they pass. They also have musical evenings and gather quite large audiences round them at times; for music is a scarcity that all play different instruments is a great rarity. The young ladies of the family are also smart horsewomen and can use the *lasso* and *bolas* as well as some of the best gauchos. The girls wear *bombachas* and boots.—Really it is becoming quite pathetic when we hear all that the two Presidents are going to do when embracing each other in the Straits of Magellan, to show that they are quite agreed outwardly (at all events) that England shall settle their little disputes. If we are to believe a certain Chilean correspondent there is to be much burning of gunpowder and fireworks to herald the approach of the two line of battleships all in play, but if they don't agree, they might just as well fight it out with the ships that they have there with them and not trouble the finances of both countries by putting all the forces in order when one shell apiece might settle the business and settle both Presidents also. The correspondent says that the celebration home coming and meeting has been fixed for February 15th, the Chilean squadron being timed to arrive at Punta Arenas on the 14th and that as soon as the squadrons sight each other round the bend of the point the Chilean will let fly his broadside of twenty one guns which will be replied to by the Argentine batteries in treble quick time. The water at Sandy Point not being neutral General Roca will visit President Errazuriz first of all, and the correspondent says that most elaborate arrangements have been made out for receiving him like a king, as all the Chilean cabinet and officers of state will be on board the Belgrano. The 16th will be used for banqueting and the 17th also. General Roca, when receiving the return visit will not make much of a show, for he has taken only two ministers with him and about the most formidable array of visitors that he will be able to draw up in line will be the war correspondents on board the Belgrano. The 16th will be used for banqueting and the 17th also. General Roca has six cooks on board so that the Argentine banquet ought to be as good as the Chilean. After this the two kings will hug each other again and General Roca will be seen off the premises by his brother king at the mouth of the Straits, when his hearing will again be spoilt with a few more thousand dollars' worth of gunpowder and cordite which he will take good care to return with interest. That is about all that is to be done down South and it is all that so much fuss is being made about. It seems nothing, yet it will cost Argentina very little short of ten thousand pounds, the Chilean bill perhaps not being a farthing under.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up 750,000
Reserve fund 600,000

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.**BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.** (Caixa 108)**Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos** (Caixa 520) (Caixa 105)**Draws on :**

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Niederrheinische Bank in Hamm, Hamburg, and correspondents.
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District Banking Company Limited, London
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London

France Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Héline & Co., Paris
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris
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Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 1,000,000

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Idem, paid up 800,000
Reserve fund 300,000

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Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$300, ½ dozen boxes for \$250.00 and One dozen boxes for \$200.00.

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B ANCO DA REPUBLICA DO B RAZIL**Realized Capital . . . Rs. 110,150,200\$000**

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund Rs. 19,537,044\$811**Profits in suspense Rs. 9,075,823\$568****on 30th June 1898.****OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO****9, Rua da Alfandega.****Agencies at** Para, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco**Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Distrito****Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.****Draws on:**

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UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.**FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.**

I have always considered it an exceptionally fortunate circumstance, resumed Uncle Abner, that my first impressions of Brazil were very largely obtained under the over-sight and guidance of a small group of men who were singularly well informed in regard to the country, its natural resources, its people, and its political institutions. They not only assisted me in obtaining information at once on a great variety of subjects, but they kept me from many of the errors and false estimates which fall to the lot of the new-comer who has nothing but hearsay and his eyes to depend upon. My "consignee" was a business man of wide experience and sound judgment. He had resided in Brazil many years, was exceptionally well-informed in regard to railways, steamship lines, agriculture, mining and manufacturing, and had during his long residence here been connected with various scientific explorations which had greatly extended the world's knowledge of this little-known country. His house was a rendezvous for foreign visitors and explorers, and his table was practically a forerunner of those summer schools in science which became so popular in the United States toward the close of the seventies. It was a fortunate privilege which gave me the benefit of such associations on my first introduction to a new and altogether strange country.

As for the friends located in Rua da Constituição, to whom I was sent immediately after my arrival, I had known them for years before coming here, and it was through their recommendations that I came. They had visited and explored a large part of the country, they had studied its natural resources, and they knew the traditions, customs and peculiarities of the people as few strangers are privileged to know them. More than that, they had studied the country intelligently and sympathetically, appreciating its physical resources, admiring its natural beauties, and understanding its difficulties. Were I to venture the suggestion that mineral coal ought to be found somewhere about these forest-clad mountain ranges, the geologist would smilingly remind me that these mountains are of gneiss and that coal is not customarily found under such rocks. When I found a great spreading tree with huge fruit hanging from the branches, sometimes larger than a man's head, and I ventured to exclaim "bread-fruit!" — the botanist

of the party, in his turn, would gently inform me: "That, my dear boy, is not the bread-fruit; it is a specimen of the *Duguetia Margaritaria*, commonly called *jaca*. It is edible, to be sure, but I hardly think you would care to try it. It is pulpy, sweetish, sticky, and is appreciated principally by the blacks. In fact, it is called the *jaca de pobre*." And when I happened to speak of the absurdity of importing Indian corn from the United States when it could be grown so easily a few miles up country, my "consignee" would gravely inform me that maize — you see, he had been away from home long enough to drop the cumbersome appellation of Indian corn — could be bought in Chicago, shipped over nearly one thousand miles of railway and more than three thousand miles of ocean for less money than it could be bought up country and shipped into Rio over one hundred miles of the D. Pedro II railway.

It was an unsystematic method of instruction, and sometimes it looked suspiciously like "roasting a tenderfoot," but it was certainly effective. I never ate a *jaca* under the delusion that it was bread-fruit, I never looked for coal under the Corcovado, and I left off looking upon the railway as an active and unfailing promoter of progress. I lost many illusions, and I escaped many delusions, and for all this I am indebted principally to the group of friends among whom my fortunes were cast during the first years of my residence in what the Portuguese once called the *terra da terra ova*.

Some months ago a prominent Brazilian made a very enjoyable and interesting trip to Europe, and was there lavishly entertained by financiers, merchants and capitalists interested in the prosperity and good government of this country. On his return he facetiously remarked to a newspaper reporter that his visit to Europe had at least one good result; it had shewn them that Brazilians are not the savages they are popularly supposed to be. Now I do not propose to criticise the remark, although perhaps some of the old bankers and merchants of London who once resided here and know the country thoroughly, might like to have me do so; but I want to say that there is grain of suggestion in it worthy of consideration. The German lad who has spent years of school drill on the geography of the little duchy in which he was reared, or the English boy who has been taught everything about the churinga island on which it was his good fortune to be born, to the partial exclusion of all that unimportant part of the world lying outside its boundaries, generally comes to Brazil with very hazy ideas of where and what that country really is. They have a vague idea that it is somewhere in America, but how far it is from New York, or from Chicago, they do not know. One thinks it is in Mexico, another in Buenos Aires. And not few think that the wild Indians occasionally raid the town, and that one can mount his horse in town and ride out on the *pampas* for daily exercise. Have you never met any mistaken notions of this character? Of course you have; scores of them! We do not care to confess our mistakes too freely, but I have found very few who had a clear conception of Brazil before coming here. And it only too frequently happens that subsequent impressions and carelessly acquired information all lead the man into an entirely mistaken view of the country. It took mouths to correct one young fellow's belief that Rio is on an island, and that the mainland is somewhere beyond. He was perhaps thinking of Havana and Cuba.

When I think of all the erroneous conceptions of the country and of all the blunders made by new arrivals, I always feel that I owe a very large unpaid debt of gratitude to these old friends who gave me so much useful information during my first years in Brazil. Of course I made blunders, and who hasn't? On one occasion I wanted some cheese and asked for "jaw" (*queijo* for

queijo), but my geography was sound and I escaped the dangerous results of eating the nuts of the *chapeo de sol* tree under the impression that they are a species of almond. And like a law-abiding young Englishman of a more recent period, I was never induced to apply at the post office for a licence to catch butterflies.

But when it came to money matters, I must confess that I found it very difficult to get rid of an impression (how I obtained it I do not know) that a milreis and a dollar represented much the same thing. Prices therefore seemed excessively high, and I was reduced to the necessity of reducing everything to known terms before I could decide on a purchase. My friends laughed at my comparisons and told me I must think in milreis, not in dollars, but the advice did no good. The numerals were too large. It seemed like paying out fortunes when I was asked twelve thousand reis for a pair of shoes and eight thousand reis for a hat. Mark Twain's experience with his hotel bill was mine over and over again, for I could not help feeling that there was not money enough available to meet the demand. And even when the reduction was made to dollars and cents I was not satisfied. I had no objection to paying 10 cents for a paper, but when it came to 200 reis and a nickel coin larger than a half dollar, my whole being protested. It was time wasted for my friends to explain that the unit of this currency, the *real*, was purely imaginary and had no visible existence, that the 20-reis bronze piece, or *vintem*, was worth only one cent, that the 100-reis and 200-reis nickel pieces represented only 5 and 10 cents, and that the milreis was equivalent to only a trifle over 50 cents. There were metal, and paper, and figures enough about them to represent a great deal more, and there was an undefinable feeling in me that some day my dinner would run me in debt for something like the value of a brown stone front on Fifth Avenue. These impressions, however, wore off after a time and I became accustomed to the use of a currency which makes a poor man feel himself a millionaire every time his monthly wages are written out in figures for him across a sheet of foolscap. And I was able even to accept the old-fashioned copper "dumps," which had been re-stamped to represent 20 and 40 reis, without feeling that I could make my fortune by simply melting them down and selling them for old copper.

And as for the paper currency, have you ever seen any of the notes current, say, thirty years ago? There is a very interesting chapter to be written in the economic history of Brazil on coins and treasury notes, and the theories current in regard to representations of value. In colonial times they made the copper coins large and heavy, just to make the people feel that there was something valuable in the money. A "dump" of 40 reis, which was originally issued as 80 reis, weighed very nearly an ounce; perhaps it was exactly an ounce when new. Sixteen of them, representing only 640 reis, or about 33 cents, would weigh a pound. Now there was something tangible in money like that!

So when they took to the manufacture of paper money, they seemed to have acted on the theory that the values of the notes were increased more paper would be required. They couldn't as easily increase the weight as they could with copper and nickel, but they could increase the size. The notes of 50\$, 100\$, 200\$, etc., of the earlier Banco do Brasil issues, were large enough for napkins. Even yet the notes grow larger as their values increase, but thirty or forty years ago the increase in size was astonishing. The traveller up country need never sleep cold, for he could easily turn the contents of his pocket-book into blankets. We are now getting down to smaller notes, but I can't say much in favor of the varieties in size and workmanship, nor even in a *ctual* value. In former times, except for a period influenced by the Paraguayan war, a treasury note was worth something

in the neighborhood of its face value, in gold; but now it takes nearly four of them to bring its nominal value in that coin. Perhaps, after all, the days of the "dump" and the blanket note were the best for us!

(To be continued.)

THE WILMINGTON'S CRUISE.

The American gunboat or 3rd class cruiser "Wilmington" sailed from Norfolk toward the last of December for an extended trip in South American waters. She will show the United States flag in South American waters that have not been visited by an American warship since the days of the "new navy" the construction of which was commenced fifteen years ago, and it is claimed that some point will be reached by the "Wilmington" which have never been visited by an American warship. The "Wilmington" orders contemplated a long voyage up rivers where none but shallow draught vessels can enter and to ports where practically no commerce is carried on with the United States. All the important ports in the West Indies will be stopping places, where visits will be exchanged with the officials on shore. Then the "Wilmington" will proceed to La Guaya, where she takes on board Mr. Loonin the American minister for a long trip as far up the broad Orinoco as the little gunboat can go. The headwaters of this stream will be explored and its commercial importance studied and reported on. The long and magnificent Amazon will then be entered and the "Wilmington" sent as far inland of the South American republic as her draft will permit. Proceeding down the east coast of Brazil, stoppages will be made at the chief ports and on entering the Rio de la Plata, at Montevideo, another voyage begins which is to take the vessel to the headwaters of navigation. The American minister to each country visited will be a guest of the ship while in his jurisdiction. Not since the cruise of the old "Brooklyn" has an American warship had a more interesting voyage than that assigned to the "Wilmington" — *Buenos Aires Standard*.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonies similar to those given below, which fully attest the remarkable effects of *Nectandra Amara* against the distressing sea-sickness and all the other maladies and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or land. So well known are the effects of this remedy that we heartily recommend for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 6th, a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows:—*My late partner W., to whom I recommended the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship.*

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernesto Pinto wrote us as follows: *the application and observations he had made on board the merchant *Olinda* in cases of sea sickness, were as follows:—In 25 of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy. 8 amongst these may be mentioned, the case of a sailor who had suffered from violent colic pains; the case of Sr. F. C. first passenger from Pernambuco to Para, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month; the case of a sailor from the *S. Pedro*; also a first class passenger from Pard to Manaus, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid.* Another proof of the fact that *sea sickness and gastro-intestinal trouble* the preparations of *Nectandra Amara* can be easily employed with sure effect.

On the 11th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Manzane, wrote us as follows:—*I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara* of Altero *de Lemos* against cases of sickness, and am perfectly satisfied with its results. The tincture is a most safe place for foreign tourists and sailors.*

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacaud wrote as follows:—*Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I enclose the pleasure to send you the results of the adoption of *Nectandra Amara*, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the *Nectandra Amara* against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of well-known persons without any benefit, taking great care to keep it secret, and has been relieved by half of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard.*

I have the honor to be your devoted servant, —R. A. Richardson.

Miss Richardson's letter runs:—*I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of *Nectandra Amara* as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious.—E. Richardson.*

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote us as follows:—*Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda, for many years I have used your preparations of *Nectandra Amara* on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the malady. I have also used it on the passengers on which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Serraria station to Jiniz de Pora; and later on, travelling to Ilheira do Campo, he had occasion to take a boat to the island of Ilheira. The *Nectandra Amara* is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours, Paes G. Paes Leme.*

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy *Nectandra Amara* issue a prospectus in three languages—Portuguese, English and French—to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners.

Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Deposit in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 74 (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's, Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & CO., 67 Rua do Onix, and M. C. N. Lebreiro 23 Rua da Candelaria.

FURNISHED HOUSE in Botafogo. An English family leaving Rio about April wish to let their house for 6 months. Answer Caixa do Correio 16, to H. F.

S. DOMINGOS

To LET a large house, in good condition, with garden, convenient for sea-bathing, and suitable for a large family or for a boarding house. Rent moderate. Address "S. Domingos" care of *The Rio News*.

ROOMS TO LET

Convenient to the Boa Viagem beach in S. Domingos

Inquire at this office.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power, both fixed, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

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A firm of American Manufacturers' Export. Selling Agents desire an active person to be their representative on Commission, one acquainted with the Merchants who can buy American manufactured goods; must read and write English correctly and be able to explain the Catalogues of the Manufacturers to the buyers.

Address in English with references, DELILLE & Co., 2 & 4 Stone Street, New York, U. S. A.

Hotels.

VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality price is moderate.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvester tramway, Santa Theresa, to be recommended to tourists from the United States. This house is highly recommended for its excellent location and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. Therefore, a most safe place for foreign tourists and sailors.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,
VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA 10

(Centro)

Telephone No. 8008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, overlooking all the lights of the four sides close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Park system, good service, and, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with every improvement of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout, and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular attention will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, now advises his friends and acquaintances that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive streets in the city, overlooking a broad street with trams, for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bed-rooms provided with bath and water-closet.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueduto No. 108,

Telephone 8015

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars from the town (leaving the Largo de Carrioca) to the door of this hotel, and Sylvester.

This establishment is the first in Brazil for its climate, air, water and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Fine wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purist air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

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are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable whizzing.

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Specally made for tropical cycling.

When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

FEB. 1.—The bishop of Havana has issued a decree prohibiting protestant clergymen from taking part in the forthcoming religious ceremony at the tomb of the victims of the "Maine". (The bishop is unable to realise that *tempores mutular et nos mutamus in illis*. A telegram we published last month said this same prelate refused to recognise the change of sovereignty. Archbishop Ireland, who is now in Rome, should get the bishop of Havana translated to some Spanish see, to see whether he recognises the authority of the Pope. Under the new regime, he is clearly unfit for his post. Most of the victims of the "Maine" were protestants who had no funeral service real over them. Those who were catholics had the rites of their church from Father Clifordick, the chaplain of the "Maine".)

Sr. Aguilicillo, the representative of the Philippine revolutionary government in Washington, has again urged President McKinley to recognise the Philippines, without having received a reply.

The government has resolved to pay the passages of all the Cuban prisoners, lately confined at Cienfuegos, by the terms of the treaty of peace, to their own country.

The chamber of representatives yesterday voted the project of the war secretary, raising the peace footing of the army to 100,000 men. The U. S. squadron to visit Europe will not leave until about May.

FEB. 2.—Another regiment left to-day for the Philippine islands, and another is to start from San Francisco on 9th inst. A ship of war will also be sent.

The government has resolved to send the protected cruiser "Philadelphia" to the Samoan islands.

The house of representatives has approved the bill presented by congresswoman Hepburn, authorising the government to construct the Nicaragua canal.

General Alvaro has denied in the public press that there is anything to be feared in the situation at Havana. This was in contradiction to reports published by the yellow journals.

Senator Rawlings made an eloquent speech in the Senate in which he advocated independence for the Philippine islands, but pressed the acquisition by the United States of the city and bay of Manila and city of Subic and a small territory around the place.

FEB. 3.—The senate has resolved that the discussion of the treaty of peace with Spain shall be held in secret session.

Another 5,000 soldiers have been sent to the Philippines to-day, via the Suez Canal.

The "Buffalo", ex "Nietzsche", has arrived at Manila.

Admiral Dewey has formally refused to deliver up to the Tagalos the launches he seized from them some time ago.

General Maximo Gomez has accepted the offer of the American government of three million dollars with which to pay off and disband the Cuban army.

FEB. 4.—The senate has authorised a credit of \$10,000 to be spent on a monument to the victims of the "Maine" in Havana.

General Orosi reports that in seven months only 220 of his troops have died in Manila.

The Indians in Alaska have attacked the miners. Many of the latter who were made prisoners have been barbarously tortured.

FEB. 5.—Disorders having broken out in Nicaragua, the government has ordered the *Marietta* to proceed there at once to protect United States interests.

Brief telegrams were received announcing an attack on Manila by the Tagalos who were driven off. Details have not come to hand.

The Philippine delegate Aguilicillo has officially informed Col. Hay that Aguinaldo claims jurisdiction over all the Philippine islands. The answer of the secretary of state is not known.

FEB. 6.—Telegrams from Manila announce that the Tagalos made a determined attack on the city on the night of the 5th inst. The assault lasted from 8.30 p.m. until 9 o'clock next morning when they were finally driven off. The American troops were fully prepared and the ships lent powerful aid with their heavy guns. The American loss is computed at 28 killed and 200 wounded. The Tagalo loss in killed and wounded is said to be enormous besides over 100 prisoners including the secretary of Aguinaldo. A rising in Manila itself which was arranged to take place simultaneously was frustrated. General Otis now reports the town as quiet.

On the news of the attack on Manila the arrest of Aguilicillo in New York was ordered but he has managed to evade arrest up to the present.

The treaty of peace with Spain has been ratified by the Senate.

Spain.

FEB. 2.—Sr. Sagasta, the prime minister, is again ill.

General Rios has been empowered to offer a sum, not mentioned, to Aguinaldo for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the power of the Tagalos.

In consequence of the death of the Princess of Bulgaria, the royal court goes into mourning for 14 days. (Princess Maria Louise de Bourbon, who died in childbirth last week, was the daughter of the Infante Roberto, duke of Parma, and mother of the Prince Boris whose "version to the Greek church some two or three years ago caused so much excitement in Bulgaria and all Europe).

FEB. 5.—Admiral Montojo, whose fleet was sunk at Cavite by Admiral Dewey, has been tried by court martial and fully acquitted of blame.

FEB. 6.—General Weyler gave a banquet to all the officers who served in Cuba.

The Spanish press makes no attempt to hide delight at the hostile attitude of the Tagalos and openly assert the conviction that the United States will be unable to retain the Philippines.

The statements made in the English papers of an approaching Carlist rising are derided in Madrid.

Great Britain

FEB. 1.—Mr. Chamberlain, being dissatisfied with the slow work of the Delagoa Bay (Lourdes Marques) arbitration commissioners, has demanded that all the arguments and evidence be finished by the end of March that the final decision may be given in June.

A great meeting was held at the Albert Hall to protest against the Romanist tendencies of the Anglican clergy. (This is how the *Journal do Comercio* puts it in its issue of the 2nd inst.)—The United States supported by England made a serious censure on Switzerland by the immense manifestation that took place yesterday to protest against the Romanist tendencies of the Anglican clergy. To a second telegram which immediately follows, simply recording the meeting, there is added the statement that—"The agitation threatens to overthrow the government." Anyone, who can explain these knotty points to us will be rewarded.

M. le Blowitz telegraphs from Paris to the *Times* that the whole of the French workmen are in favor of a Bourbon restoration and that the Duke of Orleans has asked them to work for the reconstruction of France. (The Bonapartists are also confident of great support according to recent telegrams given in these columns. If all these reports be true, there are lively times ahead for republican France.)

The death is reported of the Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare Pöhl, G. C. M. G., who was British minister to Brazil during the monarch.

The cashier of Parr's Bank has confessed to being the robber of the bank. He is being prosecuted.

The rebels in the interior of China having gained advantages over the loyal troops. Several regiments have flatly refused to proceed against them.

Lord Templer has been appointed governor of South Australia.

A great meeting has been held in Dublin in favor of the establishment of a Catholic university on the same level as Trinity College.

FEB. 2.—Telegrams from the Philippines show that the conditions of the Spanish in Iloilo has not improved.

The *Daily Mail* publishes a telegram from Madrid saying that the government has resolved to impose taxes to procure a return of £25 millions of pesetas.

The *Times* says that China is attempting to raise a loan of £2,300,000 in the London market on the security of the Chinese railways.

The *Bill Mall Gazette* says that the partisans of Dreyfus now despair of obtaining a revision of the case.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes left to-day for Egypt on a three weeks trip.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Newcastle in favor of the peace crusade, said he could do all the more frankly on account of the known maritime supremacy of England.

The bubonic pest has increased in intensity in Bombay in spite of all the efforts of the sanitary authorities. The mortality is frightful and so is the number of new cases.

From Shanghai the news is that the rebels have sustained a crushing defeat.

FEB. 3.—Mr. Phipps, British minister to Brazil, left Paris to-day to resume his duties in Rio.

Nansen, the Arctic explorer, has offered to accompany the Duke of Abruzzi in his polar expedition.

Much curiosity is shown as to what attitude Mr. John Morley will adopt in the house of commons after his recent telegrams. (It is highly probable that Mr. Morley will resign his seat as he has undertaken the gigantic task of writing a full biography of Gladstone.)

The federation of the Australian colonies is now considered to be virtually completed.

The Niger company's troops have obtained a complete victory over the King of Ibo who has surrendered. (This brings the rich and extensive country of Ibo at the apex of the Niger delta and the most intelligent race of Africans under British protection.)

Lord James of Hereford, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, speaking at Huddersfield said that France and England having settled recent disputes amicably, are now in a position to agree on bases of peace which will endure for generations. (As Sir Henry James, the chancellor of the duchy proved that an able lawyer could be a poor statesman. As far as the actual situation between France and Great Britain is concerned, we fancy that the views of M. Lockroy printed in another column are more just than his.)

FEB. 4.—Sir William Harcourt left to-day for the Riviera. Before leaving he sent a letter to the *Times* advising the expulsion of the Romani clergy from the established church. It is expected that Sir William will make his home in the Riviera on account of his health.

Telegrams received in London say that the agitation in Macedonia is assuming formidable proportions, and that a conflict with Turkey is imminent. The influence of Russia

and Austria has prevented Bulgaria and Servia from taking part in the movement.

It is now said that Don Carlos has managed to secure a loan of sixty four millions of francs in London, and that he has already spent large sums in the purchase of munitions of war.

FEB. 5.—The English press notices that France has concentrated 150,000 men in the north in readiness for a war with Great Britain.

FEB. 6.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has been definitely declared leader of the liberal party.

The English press urge the American government to adopt rigorous measures to crush the Tagalog revolt.

News has been received of the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the eldest son of the Grand Duke. (The latter is better known as the Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria.)

The death of General von Caprivi ex-chancellor of Germany and immediate successor to Bismarck is announced.

The Queen's speech will be read on the opening of parliament on the 9th inst.

France.

FEB. 3.—A reporter of the *Corriere della Sera* having interviewed M. Lockroy, the French minister of marine, the latter said that the Fashoda incident proved that war with Great Britain was now fatally certain and concluded with the words: "We must now all prepare for war."

The Archduke John of Austria is reported to have been found on a small island in the Pacific accompanied by only one sailor saved from the shipwreck. (The Archduke having married a wife who could not be recognised at court adopted a sailor's life and was reported to have been lost at sea a few years back somewhere off Cape Horn.)

A serious accident occurred, to day on the girdle railway around Paris, in which 12 persons were injured, some of them seriously.

The court of cassation continues its inquiries into the Dreyfus case and M. Quesnay de Beaufort is still making charges.

FEB. 4.—The French government has ordered the most severe vigilance to be used to prevent armed men crossing the Spanish frontier, as great activity is noticed in Carlist circles.

Henry Rochefort has joined Max Regis, the expelled mayor of Algiers, in an anti-Jewish crusade in Algeria and serious disturbances are expected.

JEM BLUDSO, OF THE "PRAIRIE BELLE."

Wall, no; I can't tell what he lives,
Because he don't live, you see;
Leastways, he's got out of the habit
Of livin' like you and me.
Whar have you been for the last three year
That you haven't heard folks tell
How Jemmy Bludso, passin' in his checks
The night of the *Prairie Belle*?

He weren't no saint,—them engineers
Is all pretty much alike.—

One wife in Natchez-under-the-Hill

And another one here, in Pike;

A kurler man in his talk was Jem,

And an awkward hand in a row,

But he never fumked, and he never lied,—

I reckon he never knowed how.

And this was all the religion he had,

To treat his engine well;

Never be passon on the river;

To mind the pilot's bell;

And if ever the *Prairie Belle* took fire,

A thousand times he swore,

He'd hold her nozzle agin the bank

Till the last soul got ashore.

All boats has their day on the Mississippi,

And her day come at last;—

The *Mooskr* was a better boat,

But the *Belle* she wouldn't be passed.

And so she came tearing along that night—

The oldest craft on the fine—

With a bigger squat on her safety-valve,

And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.

The fire bust out as she cleared the bar,

And burnt a hole in the night,

And quick as a flash she turned, and made

For that willer-hank on the right.

There was runnin' and cursin', but Jem

yelled out,

Over all the infernal roar,

"Till I hold her nozzle agin the bank

Till the last galoot's ashore!"

Through the hot, black breath of the burning boat

Jem Bludso's voice was heard,

And they all had trust in his cussedness,

And knew he would keep his word,

And sure's you're born, they all got off

Afore the smokestacks fell,—

And Bludso's ghost went up alone

In the smoke of the *Prairie Belle*.

He weren't no saint,—but at judgment

I'd run my chance with Jem,

Longsides of some pious gentlemen

That wouldn't shook hands with him.

He seen his duty, dead sure thing,—

And went for it that And this;

And Christ ain't a-going to be too hard

On a man that died for men.

JOHN HAY.

From the *Buenos Aires Standard*.
CHUBUT GRIEVANCES.

The *Nacion's* telegram announcing that two Welsh colonists from Chubut have arrived in London to ask the government to establish a protectorate in Chubut or ensure its independence, has caused a general sensation of surprise and amusement. Of course such a proposition cannot be taken as serious, and we marvel at the levity of the *London Times* in giving it publicity, thus displaying a woeful ignorance of the political spirit of Argentines and of the circumstances of Chubut grievances. It is in some measure to redress these grievances that President Roca has undertaken his journey southward. Not long ago, two leading colonists from Chubut waited upon H. E. and explained the state of public feeling in the settlement; and the President, who listened attentively to their story, informed them that he would visit Chubut and very probably appoint a Welsh colonist governor. In face of such promises, which are now being carried out, it seems strange that the Chubut settlers, a fraction of them, should have depated two of their number to wait upon Mr. Joseph Chamberlain with so preposterous and outlandish a proposition for the petition amounts to an insult directed against Argentine authority. The Chubut settlers, we admit, have had a very hard time of it, ever since the day of their landing. The first batch of settlers, numbering 132 souls, all Welsh, and headed by Mr. Lewis Jones, arrived in the brig "Minerva" July 28th, 1885, and landed at New Bay on the spot now called Port Madry, 40 miles distant from any fresh water. A second batch arrived shortly after, bringing up the number to 152. They suffered extreme hardship for many years, and would have perished but for the friendly Tehuelche Indians, who gave them food. In 1887, they were on the point of abandoning the colony, when the Argentine statesman, Dr. Rawson, sent them £2,000 worth of supplies. Fresh numbers subsequently arrived from Wales. The crops were uncertain until the settlers began to construct irrigation canals, which were completed ten years ago, at a cost summing up £40,000, entirely defrayed by the colonists. In 1888, a railway, 47 miles long, was built to Port Madry. The wheat crop is over 14,000 tons, and the grain is the most favored in Europe. If the Chubut colonies were Italian or Swiss, they would be the most prosperous and most contented settlers in the country, but they are Welshmen. They are extremely conservative and have strenuously resisted the usual process of assimilation which we see at work in every other colony. Thus, they have refused to learn Spanish. Their children cannot speak Spanish, and we believe that until lately there was no Spanish class in the local schools. In every walk of life and under every circumstance, they stolidly cling to conservatism. This is the source of what is known as the Chubut grievances. Some of the more advanced of the settlers have burst the bonds of this conservatism but there is a large section who can entertain no sympathy for Argentine customs, language or authority. Thus, the law enforcing drilling exercise on Sundays raised such a commotion as to seriously impugn the public peace, and ultimately the government was compelled to modify it in such a manner as to respect the religious susceptibilities of the population. The discontented and conservative section of the colony is a powerful and obstructive policy is a source of the deepest annoyances to the authorities, who not infrequently stoop to reprisals. There are other grievances, such as the neglect and indifference of the national government which allowed the colony to remain, as it were, cut off from civilisation. As yet there is no telegraph line to Chubut! However, as we have already pointed out, President Roca has gone south with a view to devise some means of redressing these grievances, and amongst the measures proposed by him is that of appointing one of the colonists as governor, thus removing the incompatibility of temper which at present exists. President Roca will be in no way influenced by the news of the impudent petition of the two Welshmen in London, as there is no telegraph wire to convey the announcement to him.

"What you want to do," said the druggist, as he handed the old darky the patent medicine, "is to take a dose of this after each meal."

"Yes, sol," was the reply, "An' now, will you please, sol, tell me what I'm gwine ter git de meed?"—*Atlanta Constitution*.

The following story, which is very characteristic of the man, is told of Mr. Joseph H. Choate, recently appointed United States ambassador to Great Britain. During a lull in the conversation at dinner one day, a lady bent over the table and asked Mr. Choate who he would like to be, supposing he could be somebody else than himself. With an affectionate glance at his wife, he replied, "I would like to be Mrs. Choate's second husband."

CANON McCOLL tells an amusing story of mine," (says the Canon) "once shared the box-seat with the driver of a stage-coach in Yorkshire, and being a lover of horses, he talked with the coachman about his team, admiring one horse in particular. 'Ah,' said the coachman, 'but that 'oss ain't as good as he looks: he's a scientific 'oss.' 'A scientific horse!' exclaimed my friend. 'What on earth do you mean by that?' 'I means,' replied Jellicoe, 'a 'oss as thinks he knows a deal more nor he does.'"

[February 7th, 1899.]

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian events; lists the latest and dearestes of foreign vessels; the commercial report and price current of the market; tables of stock quotations and sales; a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 7th, 1899.

If it is true that the governor of Pará has advised the merchants of that provincial capital to transact business hereafter on a gold basis, he has done a very wise thing. And we feel convinced that his advocacy of the change will go far toward securing its adoption. We have repeatedly advocated the change, not only for the protection of importers from the losses incident to exchange fluctuations, but also as a salutary check upon the all-pervading influence of exchange banks in commercial transactions. Our advocacy of the measure has thus far been confined to the import trade, because of the prejudices which the present situation has forced upon it. But the governor of Pará goes still further, apparently, and recommends the general adoption of a gold basis for business transactions. This would naturally follow the adoption of a gold basis by the import trade, for then the risks of fluctuating currency would fall upon the jobbers, who would in turn seek to protect themselves by the adoption of the gold basis. In the end, all merchandise would be marked with gold prices, and the consumer would pay in currency according to the gold premium of the day, or, more accurately, according to the depreciation of the currency for that day. The risks of loss from fluctuations in the currency would of course not be avoided, but they would be so divided among retailers and consumers, among so many people, as to cause no great prejudice. It will be readily seen that under the present system a few importing houses can incur very heavy losses through a very slight fall in exchange, providing they do not protect themselves by taking «futures» in exchange, but if these losses are transferred to the shoulders of a hundred thousand consumers the individual loss would be reduced to a small figure. In the first case, the credit of a number of important commercial houses might be destroyed, and the prejudice might easily be multiplied and carried to many business establishments not at all interested in the original transaction, while in the second case no indirect losses whatever are to be feared. The use of a sound currency, so far as commercial transactions are concerned, will not save us from speculation and loss, but it will eliminate one fruitful incentive to speculation and one fruitful element of risk and loss. It will put business on a simpler and sounder basis, and it will distribute the risks among the greater number. It is true that the «gold premium» will at once come in to take the place of «exchange», and that gambling in gold will supersede gambling in exchange, but this, in our opinion, will be a change for the better. Gambling in exchange under present conditions covers two entirely separate things—foreign exchange and currency depreciation. It tends to cripple the government and weaken its credit abroad, as well as to introduce a speculative element into a simple commercial transaction which has no business there. The merchant who wishes to remit payment

for a bill of goods, ought not to be subject to the additional speculative risk which belongs to a fluctuating, depreciated currency. Were he afforded an opportunity to go into the *bolsa* and buy gold, his risks would not disappear, but they would be less than under the present system. We sincerely trust that the merchants of Pará will accept Gov. Paes de Carvalho's advice, and that other *pragas* will not be long in following their example.

THE death of Alfredo d'Escagnolle Taunay, Visconde de Taunay, on the 25th inst., deprives Brazil of one of her most illustrious sons. The grandson of a celebrated French artist who came to Brazil in 1816, the descendant of two noble French families, for his mother was a daughter of Count Alexandre d'Escagnolle, another titled emigrant to Brazil, he inherited the traditions and tastes and genius of an older civilization, all of which he dedicated loyally to the service of his country. He was born February 22, 1843, and was educated at the Polytechnic and Military schools of this city. He took part in the Paraguayan war, and it was his account of one of its most thrilling episodes, *La Relata de Lagune*, which brought him into general favor as an author. He withdrew from the army soon after the war and entered upon a political and literary life, the first of which came to an end, while he was a senator, by the expulsion of the Emperor in 1889. He was an unyielding monarchist, and for this reason avoided politics during the last nine years. He was one of the most pleasing writers Brazil has thus far produced—a man of high ideals, pure character and unquestioned courage. His loss is a severe one for Brazilian literature, for there is no one to succeed him. And the loss will be still more severe for those who are struggling for better things in the development of the country, for he was an indefatigable popular writer and his pen was always at the service of liberal and progressive ideas.

On Wednesday appeared the first number of an evening journal called *A Tarde*. In politics, it says, it is neither monarchist nor republican, neither neutral nor indifferent, neither Brazilian nor foreign, devoted exclusively neither to the cause of the rich nor to that of the poor; it proposes simply to defend the rights of the people. It will ask for no favors from the government nor will it advocate the interests of rings; its columns are not mercenarily open to those who fatten on the sufferings of the masses. In discussion it will be impersonal and courteous without detriment to a frank and independent expression of its opinions, or to its right to criticize abuses, expose fraud and combat incapacity. In another column under the head of *The Situation* we publish an extract from its salutary article. In doing this we are actuated by several motives. One of these, we confess, is personal. We desire to correct the false impression, which certain interested persons have labored to create in the minds of the uninformed, that the language of *THE RIO NEWS* in regard to the present situation of this country is exaggerated and influenced by prejudice and ill-will. That extract shows that there are Brazilians whose views on the situation are much gloomier than ours. But the principal value of the extract is (and this is our principal motive for presenting it to our readers) that it embodies what one hears every day in familiar conversation among Brazilians. It is expedient, we think, that those interested in Brazilian affairs should not be deprived of this important source of information. To any one who will take the pains to follow the clew thus afforded, the *Tarde's* salutary article offers a basis for a very interesting politico-pathological study.

THE reports relative to the Clubit settlers in Patagonia, should inspire no serious apprehensions. The Welsh colonists of Clubit are intelligent, hard-working people, and they have accomplished so much in their struggle against adverse conditions of soil and climate that it would be unpardonable for the Argentine government to treat them harshly. They have now been established at Clubit about thirty-three years, and in spite of severe winters, arid soil, lack of markets and of regular communication with the outside world, and in spite of great privations, they have succeeded in building extensive and costly irrigation works, and of bringing their arid lands under a high state of cultivation. The Argentine government has done very little for them; on the contrary, it has treated their complaints with contempt, it has placed tyrannical officials over them, it has taxed them heavily, and it sought to impose a vexatious military service upon them. The Welshman is every where blindly ruled by his religious beliefs, and as these settlers are Protestants they object violently to the «Sunday drill» provided for by the national guard regulations. In spite of all this, and in spite of his natural contentiousness, the Clubit Welshman will not risk his life and property in a revolution. The colony numbered only five or six thousand souls, and even though one or two quixotic representatives may seek outside aid, nothing will come of it. The Argentine government will be wiser to take no notice of this reported defection. It should help the colony with some regular means of communication so that the colony may have a market for its products. Clubit is an object lesson for Argentina of incalculable value, and the colony should be helped in every way possible.

We have again and again lost patience with the telegrams sent to Brazil and refused to publish them. Here is a specimen of the exactitude of the Havas Agency. On the 1st inst. the agency telegraphed from New York:—«It is telegraphed from Kingston (Jamaica) that, fearing disorders on the part of the natives of Barbadoes and St. Vincent, the governor of Jamaica, Sir Henry Arthur Blake sent troops to reinforce the English garrisons on those islands.» Now Sir A. H. Blake, the well known «Terence Brady» of the land league days in Ireland, has been governor of Hong Kong for nearly a year, and the present governor of Jamaica is Sir Augustus Hemming. A little telegram in brief is sent to the Havas Agency and their young men expand it. That is right enough. But their young men should be brought up to date and chosen for their fitness. The Havas Agency, however, was never celebrated for its trustworthiness.

THE SITUATION.

(From the salutary article of the new evening journal *A Tarde*.)

Very little discernment is required to perceive that scepticism is dominating the minds of all, even of those most inclined to optimism, and hence it is, in our opinion, that it is necessary to encourage the people by showing them that they have devoted friends with the will and the intellect to defend their interests.

From what is seen, from what is witnessed by this wretched nation, it considers itself a prey to the greatest misfortunes, a poor victim whose flesh is furrowed by the heavy wheels of the car that conveys the idol of tyranny and incapacity.

And too much cause, alas! have the people for this feeling, for the spectacle which they are called upon to witness is certainly lamentable. Day by day their confidence in their fellow-men grows less and less, corruption visibly invades every sphere, the growth of their calamities seems unceasing and without remedy, and their afflictions have assumed proportions whose magnitude is such that they seem to belong more properly to the realms of imagination than to those of reality.

They see, for instance, a congress that merely for the sake of its pay extends its sittings to the utmost constitutional limit and then hastily votes the most important annual law, barbarily heaping burdensome taxes upon the defenceless people, who are shown to the skin and ruthlessly exposed to the frost of penury.

They see a municipal council whose members defraud the district with scandalous grants to syndicates of monopolists and whose shamelessness is such that when they quit the offices which they have polluted, they are assailed with cries of «stop thief» by a pursuing mob.

They see the science of finance reduced to the barbarous and stupid expedient of taxing even the air we breathe and of snatching the bread from the mouths of thousands of workingmen.

They see a lame retrenchment policy that closes arsenals and navy-yards and squanders the public money on ostentatious display at palaces and on the costly and useless employment of general officers in commissions in Europe.

They see the most important part of our public property on the eve of being transferred to foreigners, not in exchange for specie, but for depreciated paper whose actual value is far from being equivalent to the nominal value at which it is to be received.

They see an inefficient police which leaves unpunished criminals whose audacity is stupendous and which seeks to avenge its impotence by filling the prisons with innocent sufferers whose release, by writ of habeas corpus, from illegal incarceration, it shamefully asks the courts to delay, or which, in order to disguise its lack of perspicacity, frames and issues grotesque regulations that furnish a theme for the satire of all the mockers.

And when from the lofty heights of official life they turn their eyes to the teeming masses below, they find among all classes a feeling of profound discontent and discomfort, a gnawing apprehension for the future. They see trade and industry fettered by iniquitous taxes and the constant depreciation of the currency, in spite of the ostentatious visit of the head of the government to European bankers. They see penury invading every home and famine overshadowing every workingman. And in the midst of all this they see spaniel-like political parties indistinguishably intermingled in the baseness of adulation, competing for a caress from their omnipotent master.

THE BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

On the 3rd inst. the members of the British Subscription Library held their annual general meeting at their rooms in Rua Gonçalves Dias. In spite of the notices published in *Jornal do Comércio* and the *RIO NEWS*, the meeting was sparsely attended. Mr. J. T. Maury was voted to the chair. The minutes of the last general meeting having been read, the accounts were examined and passed, all being found in a satisfactory condition with an increased balance front that of last year.

Three members of the old committee, Messrs. Hampshire, Maude and Pullen having expressed a strong desire to retire after many years work in connection with the library, the meeting proceeded to ballot for a new committee with the result that the following gentlemen were elected by those present in the order of precedence by ballot: Messrs. G. B. Hall, J. T. Maury, H. Estill, Rev. I.

Crawshaw, T. Kentish, C. Henderson, and H. W. White. Mr. Henderson having declined to serve, Mr. Tilbhamer who was next on the list has been invited to take his place on the committee. The committee intend to hold a meeting at a near date to elect officers and transact the general business of the library.

We are surprised that only a few members should have attended the annual general meeting of this admirable society, and yet we are not. With the thermometer at 86° F. in the shade with a vaporous heat in Rio, and after a sweltering day's work, the attractions of home and the seaside are not to be denied. If the general meeting were fixed for a day in the cool months, it is certain that a really representative meeting of the subscribers would be held. The balance sheet alone shows how thoroughly the library is appreciated, and appreciated to good purpose. But up to the present everything has been well managed and if the whole of the subscribers had attended they could not have found fault with what has been done, although their approval would, doubtless, have been grateful to the retiring directors.

The Library is a splendid one with over 8,000 books, well classified into sections—history, biography, theology, travels, science, for those who want deep books, and a host of works for those who do not care to study, but simply read for reading sake. The man of business who wishes to keep abreast of the times is well catered for in the admirably well chosen set of periodicals on the table of the reading room; the youth in search of knowledge from the masters of the past can find all he requires; the boldest student can too profound, and the mildest miss find the novel she wants. Mr. F. Strube, the indefatigable librarian, has prepared a catalogue of the Library which is admirable of its kind. One has only to mention the subject needed, and he can give the particular work dealing with the subject. He is not only a catalogue maker, but he is a walking catalogue in himself.

The librarian possesses the first minute-book of the library, and from a glimpse at it we saw the inception of the present comfortable rooms with 8,000 volumes that are being added to at the rate of 150 volumes per annum, took place as far back as the 1st August, 1826. The first subscriber signed their names to the number of 150 more or less. Some of those names have passed into Brazilian history, some remain as names for business houses here of high repute, some have quietly left their memories to be preserved by family tradition in Rio, but the most of the Englishmen of 1826 are lost in oblivion. The historian of the English-speaking colony in Brazil must not lose sight of the book in Mr. Strube's possession, where many of the signatures of founders of great houses in Brazil is preserved.

We are a reading people and a studious race. The high temperature causes us to be scattered. Some are in Petrópolis, some in Niterói, some in Botafogo or Copacabana. Were it not for that the members of the library could form an excellent literary society on the premises of the British Subscription Library. We have great possibilities, but the climate is against us. «Tis true, 'tis pity; an' pity 'tis 'tis true, for we have excellent material.

COFFEE NOTES

—The last coffee crop in the municipal district of Limeira, S. Paulo, was 400,000 arrobas. The present crop is estimated at 250,000.

—The imports of coffee into the United States last year were about 800,000,000 pounds, which shows that consumption has increased to about 11 pounds per capita.

—A Victoria telegram of the 3rd says that export of coffee last month amounted to 28,338 bags, of which 27,800 went to New York, 400 to Hamburg, 128 to Havre, and 10 to Brazilian ports.

—The total sales of coffee on the New York Exchange last year aggregated 4,213,000 bags, or an increase of 184,750 bags over the sales of 1897. The highest quotation on spot Rio No. 7 was 7 cents a pound in April, and the lowest was 5½ cents in March.

—The director of statistics of Costa Rica reports that the exports of coffee for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, were 297,491 bags, or 35,461,407 pounds, an increase of 2,000 bags (264,000 pounds) over 1897, and 6,000 bags, (792,000 pounds) over 1895-96.

—The Colon correspondent of *Commercial Intelligence*, under date of December 5th, writes as follows:—«Business along the Colombian Atlantic coast has been light lately, but with the tobacco crop, which is showing up, and the shipping of the coming coffee crop, which is expected to be large, business will tend to brighten up considerably. The shipment of coffee ought to begin during this month.»

—A commission representing the mild coffee trade in New York decided toward the end of December last to recommend the adoption of a rule that importers and commission merchants should sell in lots not less than 250 packages, except in cases where the imports by a single steamer were less than that quantity. This is expected to improve the situation of the mild coffee trade, which has been greatly prejudiced by the roaster's war.

We hear that the attempt to grow coffee in the Transvaal has resulted in a great success, the produce being of fine quality and fetching one shilling and sixpence per pound locally. The industry in coming years is expected to assume important proportions.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

A Pastoral institute was inaugurated at Pernambuco on the 31st ult.

The walls of the water reservoirs at S. Carlos do Pinhal are said to be cracking.

The corner-stone of a new market building at S. Manoel (state of S. Paulo) has been laid.

The electric light company at Jacareí is replacing its wooden posts with iron ones.

On the 30th ult. the parish church at Belo Horizonte was robbed of ornaments valued at 14,000\$.

There is much rejoicing in the states of Pernambuco and Paraíba over abundant rains in the interior.

The treasurer of the Ceará post office has absconded, leaving a considerable short-
age in money and stamps.

The recent election in Bahia to fill a vacancy in the federal senate has resulted in the choice of Deputy Arthur Rios.

A man at Ribeirão Preto undertook to show how much rum he could drink. He drank a bottle and a half and died.

At Ribeirão Preto a prominent citizen has made an effort to obtain pure milk by presenting six lactometers to the municipal government.

It is reported that the governor of Pernambuco intends making a trip to Europe. He should remember the fate of the governor of Amazonas.

The state governments of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro have not been able to arrive at an agreement on the boundary question between the two states.

A shortage of 10,000\$ is said to have been discovered in the municipal accounts of São Bernardo. The municipal assembly has passed a vote of censure on the conduct of the executive agent.

There are said to have been 10,000 persons in the procession of the 3rd inst. in Bahia, in supplication for rain, and there were another 10,000 spectators. We are now awaiting news of a downpour at Bahia.

The *Diário Popular* says that the São Paulo police is preparing for a raid by well-known pick-pockets. On the 30th ult. 250 were in custody. It is amusing to hear these criminals are «well known.»

The situation in Rio Grande is becoming very critical. The post-office is without funds to pay its employés, the custom-house has not paid any wages since last July, and about 50,000\$ are owing to public employés in that city.

Maceió is also experimenting with increased municipal taxes, and protests are beginning warm and loud. Some day there will be an explosion, and the tax makers and tax-collectors will find it convenient to keep out of sight.

The vice-governor of the state of Pernambuco, Dr. José Marcellino da Rosa e Silva, has resigned that office in order to be a candidate for the federal senatorship made vacant by the election of Dr. Rosa e Silva to the vice-presidency.

D. Ainalim Iracema Haensel sang before a large and enthusiastic audience at Porto Alegre on the 31st ult. This lady, our readers will remember, is a daughter of Comendador Haensel who was murdered by the castilhistas on the 1st of November, 1892.

On the night of the 29th ult. the electric light at Petrópolis was extinguished by a storm. The thieves availed themselves of the opportunity and several robberies were committed. A merchant was stabbed in the dark and robbed by an unknown person who succeeded in making his escape.

Deaths from starvation in the drought-stricken districts continue to be reported. There are said to have been 8 at Quixadá and many (the number not being stated) at Jataí. A letter from Taurabin says that the corpses of persons who have died of starvation have been found on the roads in that vicinity.

In spite of the sanitary measures taken to check the epidemic, yellow fever continues to ravage the city of Victoria, Espírito Santo. An official report of the 4th states that from 12th December to date there have been 50 cases, of which 20 died, 22 were cured and 8 are under treatment. It is now thought that the epidemic is declining.

The temperature is reported to have been very high in Campos last week, and a telegram from there on the 3rd says that fevers of a bad character have appeared. This probably means yellow fever. The same telegram says that the city is very dirty, because the municipal council has no money for cleaning it. But Campos has plenty of money for political «bosses» and political police officials, and might perhaps find a small balance for cleaning her dirty streets.

Pocos de Caldas (*anglise* Caldas Wells), Minas Geraes, contains two separate bathing establishments, one possessing three thermal springs, with temperatures of 46 and 44 C., and the other two with a temperature of 41 C. The daily supply is said to be 15,872 litres, which is sufficient for 1,000 baths. The charges at the bathing establishments are 2\$00 for a 1st class bath (cement tank) and 1\$50 for a 2nd class bath (wooden tank). The water is sulphurous and is considered highly beneficial.

A strange case has occurred at Olinda, Pernambuco. An individual was arrested there for an assault on the police delegate, and it is said that he was tortured and sent to solitary confinement. A writ of habeas corpus was issued, but the authorities refuse to produce the prisoner. It is believed that he has been killed by the police. Subsequent advices state that he has been produced, showing signs of harsh treatment.

«Japó seems to possess some very curious specimens of the police official. There have been strange proceedings there for a year or so, and there is apparently no end to them. Some days ago, one of the local papers was sold, but its editor, Dr. Luiz Bezumit, refused to deliver the property, and he was supported in this by police delegate Afonso Osorio, who gave him a police force to hold the place. The other party then secured the dismissal of that official took his revenge by completely smashing up the printing office during the night of the 30th ult. There surely ought to be a severe punishment for a man who uses his authority for such criminal purposes.

RAILROAD NOTES

A conductor of the Central railway has absconded with 16,000\$.

The manner in which the Botanical Garden tramway company is collecting its increased fare is exciting much discontent.

The railway warehouses at Porto Novo do Cunha are crowded and merchandise continues to arrive faster than it can be shipped.

Among the reforms introduced into the central administrative offices in this city by the new manager of the Leopoldina lines, we hear, is a modification in the hours and a Saturday half holiday. The Brazilian staff, however, hardly know how to avail themselves of these English innovations. The lengthening of the day, with an hour at mid-day for lunch, hardly suits them for they generally bring their lunch with them, and they prefer to dine early. Perhaps when they get accustomed to the change they will be.

SHIPPING NOTES

The German corvettes «Nixe» and «Sophie» left Bahia on the 31st ult., the former for Payai, and the latter for Ponta Delgada.

The only first-class passenger who left Rio on the 5th inst. by the Hamburg Sudamerikanische liner «Bahia» was M. von Gieseler, secretary of the German Legation.

John Andersen, the Swede who was cook of the leek «Olive Pecker», and who murdered the captain and mate off the coast of Brazil, was hanged at Norfolk, Va., early in December.

The celebrated Bazin roller boat, which has been lying in Itál docks for many months, and which was sold to a London firm for £1,200, will soon be broken up. The platform is to be used as a pontoon landing stage. This is the craft that was to revolutionize ocean traffic.

The passengers who left Rio on the 4th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer «Galvão» were the following: Dr. Mendonça and wife, Dr. F. Albuquerque, wife and daughter, Messrs. George Miller, Harold T. Stewart, Emeric Barreiros, R. L. Bracey, M. Vellozo and A. Victoria and 11 third-class passengers. There were also 4 first class and 21 third-class passengers in transit from the River Plate.

The worshippers of superstition, says the San Francisco Commercial News of 1st December last are pointing to the late ill-fated steamer «City of Columbia» as an instance where unluckly Friday played an important part. She sailed from New York on Friday, went ashore on the Patagonia coast on Friday, was labelled in Valparaíso on Friday, sailed from Seattle on Friday, arrived in Honolulu and was again labelled on Friday, left Hilo on Friday, was disabled at sea on Friday and returned to port and sank on Friday.

The *Jornal do Comércio* of Saturday publishes a New York telegram which says:— «Telegrams from Manila report the arrival at that port of the British gunboat «Buffalo.» What next? The merchant str. «El Cid» was sold to Brazil and rechristened «Nietheoy» and was then resold to Flint Eddy & Co. and by them to the United States when she was dubbed «Buffalo». She was never anything more than an armed transport, though by courtesy she was frequently called a cruiser. How she has managed to become a «British gunboat» we can not imagine.

Our Buenos Aires exchanges of the 26th ult. announce the death, on the 23rd, of the news having been received by cable, of Captain Hairly, the New York port captain of the Lamport & Holt steamers. Capt. Hairly was one of the oldest officers in the company's service, and was well known on this coast. He was captain of several of the best passenger steamers in the service, and his death will be deeply felt by a great many people. He was captain of the steamer which took the Emperor to the United States in 1876, and received a *commenda* of the Order of the Rose for the services rendered on that occasion.

LOCAL NOTES

President Campos Salles' removal to Petrópolis has excited much unfavorable comment.

It is reported that Vice-President Rosa e Silva's brother will succeed him in the senate.

The Lloyd coasting steamers are said to be infested with thieves. Travellers should bear this in mind.

The signal mast on Castle Hill, where arriving vessels are signalled, was struck by lightning about two months ago, and it has not been repaired yet.

We have to note the arrival per «Itaqui» of Messrs John Gordon and O. A. Derby, who have been visiting Prado, Bahia, where the monazite sands are found.

Capt. Athanagildo Lopes da Cruz has been sentenced by the supreme military court to 3 months and 15 days' imprisonment. He will serve his term on the island of Ville-
gaiglon.

That mysterious sword which was to have been presented to Gen. Arthur Oscar a long time ago, has at last appeared. It was handed over to the General's brother, Gen. Carlos Engenho, on the 1st ult.

Providence is still trying to protect us against our own iniquities by deluging the city every day with rain. And it is a very fortunate thing that it is so, for otherwise we should certainly have an ugly epidemic of fever.

About a year ago complaints were made of the unsanitary condition of certain opera-
tive dwellings near the Carioca mills, Jardim Botânico. The matter was allowed to pass, and now they have an epidemic of yellow fever out there.

We are informed that Mr. T. C. Dawson, secretary of the United States legation at this capital, is expected to arrive here from New York on Thursday next, per ss. «Coleridge.» We join him many friends in extending to him a hearty welcome.

Another dangerous case of yellow fever has been discovered on shipboard by the sanitary cobblers at Buenos Aires. Unfortunately for them, however, an autopsy proved it to be a case of heart disease, or something of that description.

We wish to say once more that though the man who licks one of the postage stamps now turned out at the mint, may not be considered a dead man, yet the probabilities are that he will wish himself dead as soon as he tastes the gum.

On Saturday ex-Minister Salvador de Mendonça left for the United States on the steamer «Gatito.» He will return, it is stated, in May. In some quarters it is believed that this hurried visit to the States has something to do with the «Nietheroy» question.

Ex-Vice-President Manuel Victorino seems to be preparing to abandon the jacobins. He is reported to have visited Counsellor Augusto de Castilho at Lisbon and to have thanked him for saving 500 Brazilians from the clutches of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

«If there is no way» says the *Jornal do Comércio* in its issue of last Saturday, «of obtaining a postal servile that will enable mail matter to pass, without danger of violation or damage, through the post-office, when it is of a nature that seems to insure its safety, then it would be well to say so, in order that all concerned may take the necessary precautions to avoid being constantly exposed to loss.»

Dr. Alfonso Celso Junior has resigned from the commission chosen to make arrangements for the celebration of the fourth centennial of the discovery of Brazil, because of the selection of President Campos Salles as honorary president. He says he accepted a place in the commission only with the understanding that pedagogies should be kept out of it.

Judge Carrijo has decided that the Companhia Industrial's contract for monopolizing the service of removing garbage is illegal and null. This decision is right, and it is a pity it could not have been rendered a long time ago. The company has rendered a very unsatisfactory service, and has resorted to questionable methods for obtaining revenue. To collect where no service has been rendered is the irregularity we complain of.

The *Páiz* reporter visited the Quinta da Boa Vista and Museu Nacional (the S. Christovão residence of D. Pedro II) and found them in a lamentable state of neglect. And he says that the stranger visiting these places would «carry away a very unfavorable impression of our administration.» But should *The News* happen to speak about it, the *Páiz* would want the paper suppressed and the editor deported the very next day.

We take the following cutting from the London *Critic*:

Sir Brooke Boothby, who is to be the new Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro, comes of a very old Derbyshire family on both sides, for his father married a cousin. The family parted with the ancestral estate of Ashbourne Hall fifty years ago, when it was sold in accordance with the will of a predecessor. Sir Brooke is a very tall man of slender stature. He is a hard worker, not wealthy but a bachelor. He will find the society of Rio a disagreeable change from that of the Metropolis, Paris and Vienna.

According to some of the journals of this city the government has repeatedly refused permission to Gen. Carlos Telles to go to Bagé for his family and has now permanently ordered him to proceed to Paraná on to-day's steamer. If the information of the *Jornal do Comércio* of this city is correct, the general will obey the order. But a correspondent of the *Jornal do Comércio* of Juiz de Fora asserts that Telles has informed his friends that before going to Paraná he will go to Rio Grande do Sul for his family, that he does not believe that any officer of the army will arrest him and that he is curious to see how this matter will end. This morning's papers state that he will not go.

His friends in Rio will be glad to hear that although Mr. W. G. Wagstaff, C. M. G., had not been well for some time previous to leaving here and since, he is now gradually recovering his health in the cold atmosphere of northern Russia, where his daughters are married and established. Mr. Wagstaff will return to Rio until May next. The winter in Rio will be hot summer to the genial consul-general on his return after his winter in Riga.

The *Times of Argentina* of the 22nd ult. notes the peculiar coincidence that two men were caught at Buenos Aires on the 20th trying to smuggle in a large quantity of jewellery. And, curiously enough, within two hours of their detection two more men were detected in the same thing at Montevideo. The latter had about £600 worth of jewellery concealed about them. It was suspected that these individuals had been concerned in large robberies in Rio de Janeiro. Is it likely that these are the parties who robbed Luiz de Rezende some weeks ago? If so, how did they manage to embark with their booty with so many policemen on the watch to prevent it?

«Is Gen. Telles going to Rio Grande, or is he not?» asks the *Comercio de São Paulo*. «Persistence in the refusal to give him leave to go displays not only ridiculous apprehension, but also the manifest intention of offending the defender of Bagé... What position will this general occupy among his comrades who see that by the government he is officially considered dangerous and capable of disturbing the peace of a whole state?... Gen. Telles who was praised to the skies for defending Bagé against the forces of Joca Tavares is now suspected as if he were an anarchist and is not even permitted to put his foot on the soil of his native state.»

There are many in Brazil who will be sorry to read the news of the death of Sir Francis Clare Ford, which appears in our telegram column. He was the British envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil from June 14, 1879 to March 5, 1881. He was very highly appreciated in this capital where he left many warm personal friends when he left this country for Athens. After having served a short time in the army, he entered the diplomatic service in 1852 where he rapidly rose through the various grades. He came to Brazil after a year's experience in the Argentine diplomatic corps, and left Brazil in 1881 to go as British ambassador to Greece. Three years later he was appointed ambassador to Spain where his good services won well-merited promotion to the rank of ambassador extraordinary in 1887. He was made a Privy Counsellor in 1888 and a G. C. B. in 1889. In 1892, he was sent to Constantinople, and to Rome in 1893. He was one of those who were decorated with the jubilee medal in 1897.

BIRTHS

On the 1st instant, at São Paulo, the wife of John Kenyon Eldredge, of a daughter.

FREE PRESS.
Rio de Janeiro, 2nd Feb. 1899.

To the Editor of

The Rio News.

Sir.—I am a German resident here. I wish to say strongly that with what you write about foreigners and foreign capital I agree much, and I wish all the other papers in Brazil were as true. The article in your last paper about your position I admire. I have with many speak about the question and nearly all agree with me. I personally believe in a perfectly free press, and I believe that business men should it give a full support.

I beg of you to record my name as a subscriber to your appreciated paper, because it is independent and just.

Yours, etc.

FREIE PRESSE.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Pineapples are reported to be selling at 100 reis each at Jaboticabal.

—In Pernambuco there is much complaint of the high price of foot-stools.

—The Western and Brazilian Co. announces that cable communication with Pára has been re-established.

—It is reported in Porto Alegre that the widow of Dr. Rechsteiner has sold a coal mine at Irapuã to a European syndicate for 200,000\$.

—According to Maj. Jaguaribe it costs 300 reis in freight and taxes to ship from Juiz de Fora to Rio de Janeiro a cheese valued at \$300.

—It is stated that the municipal council of Rio Claro has annulled the contract for lighting that town and will shortly call for tenders for a new contract.

—We are indebted to the Western and Brazilian Co.'s representative in this capital for a very attractive and convenient blotting stamp, on the back of which is a map showing the Brazilian Submarine Co.'s lines and connections. It is a splendid advertisement, and one that must attract attention. Many thanks for the *lembrança*.

—The Chilean consul-general at this port has applied to manufacturers and shippers in Chile for samples of their products, with which he intends to organize a permanent exposition in this city. In connection with the exposition will be an information bureau, where prices, freights, and other items of information can be obtained.

The movement in the market during the past six months of the present harvest as compared with the corresponding period of the two preceding harvests is returned as follows in bags:

Entries:	1898-97	1897-98	1896-95
Railway.....	1,515,934	1,693,828	1,511,777
Coastwise.....	403,511	632,037	221,982
Inside harbor.....	527,290	685,134	717,427
In transit.....	92,083	166,240	109,784
Total.....	2,538,808	3,167,227	2,200,976
Shipments.....	1,596,018	1,877,018	1,869,999
United States.....	1,370,609	1,666,559	1,517,561
Europe.....	607,705	974,655	598,884
Cape of Good Hope.....	95,365	116,216	82,402
River Plate, etc.....	47,404	56,663	43,229
Coastwise.....	83,285	99,434	112,971
Total.....	2,163,365	2,843,467	2,085,017

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO

Stock at Santos.....	1	Receipts.....	bags	Jan 29
Summons U. States.....	4,937	14,231	11,074	11,074
Europe.....	14	1,261	1,074	1,074
River Plate, etc.....	14	1,185	1,185	1,185
Total shipments.....	14	250	250	250
Average quot. No. 7 N. Y. Stock.....	14	10,761	27,475	27,475
Average quot. No. 7 N. Y. Do do.....	14	1,261	1,261	1,261
N. Y. spot quot. N. Y. Stock.....	14	1,261	1,261	1,261
Steamer freight, 3% primage back.....	14	1,261	1,261	1,261
Stock at Santos.....	14	1,261	1,261	1,261
Total.....	14	35,624	35,624	35,624
Stock at Santos.....	14	6,624	6,624	6,624
N. Y. spot quot. N. Y. Stock.....	14	6,624	6,624	6,624
Steamer freight, 3% primage back.....	14	6,624	6,624	6,624
Stock at Santos.....	14	6,624	6,624	6,624
Total.....	14	12,995	12,995	12,995
Stock at Santos.....	14	15,337	15,337	15,337
Total.....	14	61,740	61,740	61,740

Kerosene.—Arrivals nil. The market is firm at increased rates which now range from 10s00 to 10s80 according to quantity.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil. There is only a very small demand and the market is dull. The latest quotation was from 1s00 to 1s00 per kilo.

Rosin.—The *Dow Petro II* brought 50 barrels from New York. The market is firmer at higher prices with an increased demand. Dark grades are selling at 2s00 and light grades at 2s00 per barrel.

Cement.—No fresh receipts have come to hand. The market is still weak, but holders are still hopeful. The price of portland cement is still quoted from 1s00 to 1s00 per barrel, while Portland cement from 1s00 to 1s00 per barrel, and English cement from 1s00 to 1s00 per barrel.

Brun.—There have been no receipts from abroad. The price of the produce of the local mills remains as before, namely 4s00 per 40 kilos.

Hay.—No additions were made last week to the heavy stock. Prices still run from 1s00 to 2s00 reis per kilo.

Cold.—The following vessels arrived with coal:—

From Cardiff, ex *Carthage*, 3,203 tons, " Sweden, ex *Simsa*, 1,758 "

" ex *Saint Helene*, "

In the previous week the tonnage we were unable to give consisted of 1,107 tons by the *Werro*, and 3,752 tons by the *Rosefield*.

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule:—

Pernambuco and Maceió.....	240,000
Bahia and Aracaju.....	220,000-230,000
Campos.....	240,000
Amazon and Paraty.....	250,000-255,000
Parahyba.....	240,000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg. ditto	36,000-38,000
40 deg.	380,000-400,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 30.

RANGOON.—Fr. bk. *Do Gachin*; 1235 tons; Dejore rice to H. Stoltz & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 1.

FALMOUTH.—Dutch sc. *Hoogezaand I*; 200 tons; Broekema; salt hiles.

FEER.

PENACOLA.—Br. bk. *Levyn*; 150 tons; Harris ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK..... 35 cents and 5% primage per bag of 60 kilos.

NEW ORLEANS..... 30 francs and 10% primage per 1,000 kilos.

MARQUILLES..... 30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ANTWERP..... 25 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON..... 25 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG..... 50 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON..... 50 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BRUSSELS..... 50 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ROTTERDAM..... 50 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE..... 30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

BORDEAUX..... 40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

MONTEVIDEO..... 500 per bag of coffee.

BUENOS AIRES..... 500 per bag of coffee.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

JAN.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO
30	Desterro	Hamburg	E. Johnston & Co. do Order
30	Electra	Trieste	Wilson Sons & Co. do Ferreira
30	Mercur	Swansea	H. Stoltz & C. do Veloce
30	Oropesa	Valparaiso	Central Ry.
30	Reituno	Santos	M. Maritimes
31	R. Janeiro	Genua	La Veloce
31	Samara	Cardiff	do
31	Brasil	Plata	do
Feb.	Bellagio	Glasgow	N. Megaw & Co. do
	Strabo	Santos	Wilson Sons & Co. do
	Orissa	Liverpool	do
	St. Helene	Cardiff	Royal Mail
	Hebe	Plata	Rio Flor Mills
	Kuskun	Roma	W. Gimarates & C. do
	Malange	Alres	Phillips & Co. do
	Julia Park	Ayres	E. Johnston & Co. do
	Bahia	Santos	Wilson Sons & Co. do
	Argentina	Hamburg	E. Johnston & Co. do
	B. Ayres	Plata	do
	Phoenix	Rungoot	H. Stoltz & Co. do
	R. Janeiro	Santos	La Veloce

BANKS.

550	Lavoura e Comercio.....	90,000
175	Nacional.....	150
170	Republica.....	172
55	do.....	171,500
50	do.....	171
50	Rural e Hypothecario.....	240

Miscellaneous.

100	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	21,500
50	do.....	22
50	do.....	23
	JAN. 31.	
2	Aplices, ss.....	85,000
4	do.....	89
1	do.....	840
5	do.....	1,260
5	do.....	862
30	do.....	858
30	do.....	930
60	do.....	932

Banks.

50	Construtor.....	11
170	Hypothecario.....	50
6	Nacional.....	190
50	Republica.....	170
150	do.....	170,500
154	do.....	171
100	Rural e Hypothecario (ind s.).....	120

Miscellaneous.

300	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	21,000
	FEBRUARY 1.	
20	Aplices, ss.....	86,000
135	do.....	858
48	do.....	862
238	do.....	935
20	do.....	937

Banks.

50	Commercial.....	212,500
100	Comercio.....	218
100	Deposito Descontos.....	75
30	Hypothecario.....	51
14	Nacional.....	190
74	Republica.....	170
74	do.....	170
27	Rural e Hypothecario (ind s.).....	120

Miscellaneous.

100	Loteras Nacionaes.....	85,000
	FEB. 3.	
4	Aplices, ss.....	85,000
6	do.....	855
9	do.....	860
20	do.....	857
61	do.....	855
60	do.....	940
10	Emprestimo Municipal (reg.).....	160
50	Aplices Est. Espirito Santo.....	700
50	deb. Carioca (mill.).....	200
151	do..... Confiança Industrial (mill.).....	194

Banks.

65	Commercial.....	218,000
25	do..... (10%).....	81
26	Constructor.....	11
17	Mercantil de Santos.....	140
35	Republica.....	170
35	Rural e Hypothecario (ind series).....	120

Miscellaneous.

9	Kiosques do Rio de Janeiro.....	900,000
	FEB. 4.	
42	Aplices, ss.....	850,000
2	do..... (200\$) at rate of.....	850
10	do.....	853
2	do..... (reg.).....	850
100	do.....	940
200	Emprestimo Municipal.....	158
150	deb. Cantareira (L. 20).....	95
25	do..... Confiança Industrial (mill.).....	194

Banks.

45	Commercial.....	213,000
60	Republica.....	170
	Mercantil de Santos.....	100,000
	do.....	100,000
	do.....	116,500
	do.....	120,000
	do.....	126,000
	do.....	130,000
	do.....	136,000
	do.....	140,000
	do.....	144,000
	do.....	148,000
	do.....	152,000
	do.....	156,000
	do.....	160,000
	do.....	164,000
	do.....	168,000
	do.....	172,000
	do.....	176,000
	do.....	180,000
	do.....	184,000
	do.....	188,000
	do.....	192,000
	do.....	196,000
	do.....	200,000
	do.....	204,000
	do.....	208,000
	do.....	212,000
	do.....	216,000
	do.....	220,000
	do.....	224,000
	do.....	228,000
	do.....	232,000
	do.....	236,000
	do.....</	

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies ... February 6th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
399,438,800\$	262,137,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	8,600\$— 840,000
104,987,000	104,555,000	Bonds of 1895	1,000\$	835,000— 835,000
		do 1897 6 1/2%	1,000	938,000— 945,000
119,600	124,651,000	Stock 4 1/2% (gold), converted 1890.	1,000\$ 600\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
30,000,000	116,600	Gold Loan 1883, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—
51,988,000	111,564,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 500	1,920,000—
109,994,000	24,675,000	Do do 1884, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 500	1,450,000—
17,500,000	18,350,000	Do do 1884, 4 1/2%	1,000	1,320,000—
Frs. 17,500,000	Frs. 17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	Frs. 500	—
11,709,000	11,709,000	Identem.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200	720,000—
Frs. 65,000,000	4,328,200	of Minas Geraes, 5 1/2%	1,000	850,000—
600,000	65,000,000	Identem 6 1/2%	Frs. 500	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	of Rio de Janeiro, 5 1/2%	500	460,000—
25,000,000	800,000	of Pará, 6 1/2%	500	920,000—
5,200,000	23,613,200	of Pernambuco, 5 1/2%	100	157,000— 100,000
5,200,000	520,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%	200	100—
400,000	400,000	do do do São Paulo; 7 1/2%	200	190,000—
		do do do Alem Parahyba, 7 1/2%	200	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	800\$, Jan. 1899	212,000— 215,000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Commercio.....	200	3,370,000	800\$, ditto	218,000— 221,000
24,000,000	20,000	20,000	200	do 2nd series.....	50	—	81,000—	81,000—
16,000,000	80,000	77,796 1/2	200	Continente do Brasil.....	50	1,645,009	800\$, Aug. 1892	11,000— 11,500
8,000,000	40,000	40,000	200	Credit Mover.....	50	1,620,000	800\$, Aug. 1892	11,000— 11,500
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	all	Depósitos e Descontos.....	200	801,079	800\$, July 1893	71,000—
750,000	15,000	15,000	50	Funcionários Públicos.....	50	790,000	4,000\$, Jan. 1899	25,000—
10,807,000	10,807,000	10,807,000	50	Hipotecário do Brasil.....	100	212,860	4,000\$, Jan. 1899	50,000—
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Identem Commercio.....	200	965,398	4,000\$, Jan. 1899	85,000— 91,000
107,382,000	536,913	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	—	100,000—	105,000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	República do Brasil.....	200	17,250,020	5,000\$, Jan. 1899	170,000— 171,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rio e Mata Grosso.....	200	324,200	6,000\$, Jan. 1899	100,000—
—	—	—	200	Rural e Hypothecar.....	200	7,479,104	8,000\$, Jan. 1899	12,000—
80,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	100	—	240,000—	240,000—
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Commercial da Batata.....	100	2,185,326	11 1/2%, July 1893	117,000—
7,000,000	35,000	35,000	200	Com. e Industri. de S. Paulo.....	100	6,000,000	12 1/2%, July 1893	200,000—
—	—	—	200	Credit Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	221,130	12 1/2%, July 1893	—
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200	do 2nd series.....	40	1,046,703	10 1/2%, July 1893	100,000—
—	—	10,925	—	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	—	ditto	12,000—
5,000,000	12,500	—	—	da 2nd series.....	40	—	ditto	100,000— 115,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lazarettos, da Paulista.....	200	800,000	12 1/2%, July 1893	145,000—
10,080,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	12 1/2%, Jan. 1895	140,000— 160,000
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	S. Paulo.....	200	629,855	—	—
—	—	162	—	União de S. Paulo.....	120	—	do do do	—
—	—	7,287	—	do	140	—	do do do	—
—	—	80,000	—	do	80	—	do do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	—	6000—	6000—
20,000,000	200,000	153,933	200\$	Minas de S. Jerônimo.....	25	26,697\$	—	6 250
—	—	45,747	do	Minas do	25	—	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macané e Campos.....	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho.....	100	65,000	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	14,000—
—	—	269,453	do	do 2nd series.....	75	—	7 500—	—
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	200	Quilombo.....	100	—	int. Jan. 91	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sorocabana-Itamá.....	200	1,385,541	6 1/2%, June, 92	51,000—
1,600,000	5,000	5,000	200	União Valencia.....	200	45,710	6 1/2%, Feb. 86	11,000—
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	Sapucahy.....	200	583,378	int. Jun. 92	2,000— 2,500
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	50	—	—	4,250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carloca.....	100\$	163,980	—	50,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carro Urbano.....	200	5,447	147,500, July 91	—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	200	489,308\$	2,300, Oct. 95	160,000— 170,000
12,000,000	60,000	59,360	200	S. Christovão.....	200	105,899\$	8,000, Aug. 95	175,000— 185,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Vila Izabel.....	200	30,999	5,000, Aug. 95	—130,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Marítima.....	200\$	250,000\$	8,000, Sept. 97	100,000—
26,000,000	14,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	4,000—	—
5,000,000	2,000	2,000	200	Portuguese Costeira.....	200	—	300,000—	300,000— 380,000
673,400	1,000	1,000	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	59,598	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	205	45,678	15,000, July 97	— 6,000
3,000,000	3,000	1,000	200	Argos Fluminense.....	250	300,000	16,000, Jan. 97	320,000— 10,000
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonança.....	30	15,584	1,500, Jan. 97	—
4,000,000	8,000	1,000	200	Brotolândia (anaglent)...	20	200,000	3,000, Jan. 97	35,000—
2,500,000	2,500	1,000	200	Brasil Industrial.....	200	25,623	35N,752	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Caroá.....	200	—	10,000, Mar. 95	25,000—
1,000,000	3,000	3,000	200	Progressiva Industrial.....	200	462,802	15,000, Sept. 95	25,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Progress. Industrial.....	200	116,668	15,000, Sept. 95	140,000—
300,000	1,000	1,000	200	Progress. Industrial (Woolens).....	200	462,802	15,000, Sept. 95	140,000—
350,000	1,000	1,000	200	S. Félix.....	100	—	4,000, July 95	— 40,000
360,000	1,000	1,000	200	Santa Luzia.....	100	—	4,000, July 95	— 40,000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	32,564	10,000, July 95	300,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. João de Alcântara.....	200	39,033	10,000, July 95	17,000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril.....	200	1,145,044	20,000, Aug. 97	190,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Vilação Fluminense.....	200\$	—	6000, July 91	—
500,000	10,000	all	200	Carreiros Tadeu e Moreau.....	50\$	38,790\$	6,000, Jan. 97	25,000—
1,200,000	6,000	5,821	200	Carnegiê Fluminense.....	200	51,228	6,000, Jan. 97	180,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	20	—	—	200,000—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Doca de Santos.....	200	—	—	—
23,000,000	235,000	all	200	Melhoramentos no Brasil.....	100	2,905,472	8,000, Jan. 97	22,000—
2,000,000	3,000	all	200	Moderna.....	20	2,266,745	15,000, Sept. 91	2,000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,000	200	Garantia.....	20	—	—	125,000—
1,000,000	10,000	100	200	Indemnizadora.....	20	14,035	3,000, Jan. 97	17,000—
2,000,000	12,500	all	200	Previdente.....	20	350,000	3,000, Jan. 97	17,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	20	126,628	15,000, Jan. 97	40,000—
3,542,950	70,859	all	200	«O País» (newspaper).....	200	4,079	10,000, Jan. 97	87,500— 85,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Lotterias Nacionais do Brasil.....	50	1,015,181	13,000, Jan. 97	—
3,000,000								

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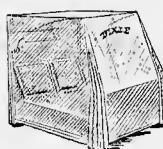
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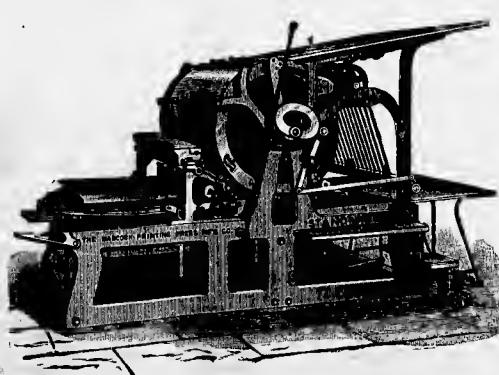
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